To The Pennsylvania State Library
with the Compliments of
April 27, 1923. Geo Watson Cole
13

THE CATALOGUING OF RARE BOOKS IN THE HENRY E. HUNTINGTON LIBRARY

By
GEORGE WATSON COLE, L.H.D.

Reprinted from the *Bulletin* of the American Library Association,
Volume 16, number 4, *Papers and Proceedings*,
Detroit Conference, 1922

Chicago
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Author's Separate
200 Copies Printed
February 8, 1923

Composed and Printed by
Blakely-Oswald Printing Co.
Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

THE CATALOGUING OF RARE BOOKS IN THE HENRY E. HUNTINGTON LIBRARY

By George Watson Cole, L.H.D., *Librarian, Henry E. Huntington Library, San Gabriel, California.*

Some two months ago, during the early part of April (1922), the last steps were taken towards turning over to the public one of the most important collections of books and paintings in this country. By deeds of trust executed by Mr. Henry E. Huntington his entire country-seat at San Marino, California, was placed in the hands of a board of self-perpetuating trustees, subject only to the life-interest of the donor. These deeds cover over 550 acres of the choicest land in southern California, together with a palatial residence filled with art treasures among which are antique bronzes, tapestries, and forty or more masterpieces of English portraiture from the brushes of Reynolds, Gainsborough, Romney, Reyburn, and others. The library building, only three or four hundred feet away, though not yet complete, has been built to contain one of the most important collections of books and manuscripts ever brought together in this country. This contains the finest collection of English literature in America and is rivalled only by those in the British Museum and university libraries in England. The collection of American history rivals, if indeed it does not surpass, that of the Lenox collection, now a part of the New York Public Library. Its collection of printed books relating to California and the West Coast fully equals that of the Bancroft Library at Berkeley. Its collection of manuscripts relating to the history of this country is unsurpassed. In fact, those best qualified to judge never speak of the Huntington Library without enthusiasm and always indulge in superlatives, no matter of what part of the collection they may be speaking.

Where hundreds if not thousands of dollars have been paid for a single volume it becomes necessary to ascertain whether or not it is complete, and whether it is as purported to be in the catalogue from which it was bought. This requires that it should be gone over leaf by leaf to find out whether it corresponds with or differs from other copies of the same impression. The following example will show that more than ordinary care must be taken in cataloguing books of this description.

In 1869 Algernon Charles Swinburne, in order to secure the English copyright of his poem *Siena,* printed six copies. Of these one was sold and the others were distributed privately. This is, in consequence, one of the rarest of the first editions of Swinburne's writings (Wise, T. J., *Bibliography of Swinburne,* p. 177).

Soon after, John Camden Hotten reprinted the poem without authority. Copies of this spurious edition are often met with. It so nearly resembles the original that it is easily mistaken for it. Though intended to be an exact reproduction it differs slightly in the spacing of the words and in a few other minor respects. These differences can be detected only by a comparison of the two impressions side by side. The title-page of the original has a period after the word "Piccadilly" in the imprint. This is lacking in the unauthorized copy. In the sixth line from the bottom of page five, the semicolon, at the end of the line in the original impression is over the space between the letters *s* and *p* in the word "spears," of the line below. In the reprint it is over the letter *e* in the same word.

In the sale of the Poor Library, a copy, believed at the time to be of the genuine edition (but since proved to be spurious), was sold for $11.00. The price paid for it indicates, that, even then, there may have been some doubts as to its genuineness. In the Edward K. Butler sale April 10, 1922, a certified copy of the genuine edition sold for $525.00. It is apparent that, if either of these editions were catalogued by the usual rules, there would be no indication whatever as to which was the genuine and which the spurious edition.

Other examples might be cited. Enough to say that when two copies of a book, supposed to be identically the same, are subjected to a critical examination, differences are often found. The above example shows that the utmost care must be taken in cataloguing books, especially rare and costly ones.

Books are ordinarily catalogued with several objects in view:—to ascertain what works by an author are in a library, to determine how many it contains on a given subject, and to find out whether a book with a certain title is on its shelves. In most libraries a catalogue that answers these questions is considered sufficient. In order to serve readers and students quickly the books are usually labelled, numbered, and arranged on the shelves according to some definite system of classification and the shelf-numbers are written on the catalogue cards. Such a catalogue and system of shelving is usually sufficient to meet the demands of a library in placing a book in the hands of a person desiring it with as little delay as possible. One might add that, *ceteris paribus,* nothing more is here done than would be done by any up-to-date business house that keeps track of its stock and so arranges it that it can quickly be made to satisfy the demands of its patrons.

There are libraries, however, in which it is important to have readily at command information upon other subjects. Such are those that have special collections as of incunabula or specimens of early printing, engravings, maps, books covering particular periods of time, whether of printing or literature, first editions, books published during the lifetime of their authors, etc., etc.

In bringing together such collections various obstacles are encountered by those aiming to secure only the choicest copies. Those who have had experience in handling old books know that they are often found in shabby condition, with bindings broken or altogether gone, with the leaves at both ends missing or sadly mutilated, and showing other evidences of neglect or misuse. When such a book is found, it may turn out to be the only copy of it known, or one of a very limited number that have survived the ravages of time. When such proves to be the case it is a treasure-trove and at once becomes interesting, and every bit of information relating to it and its history becomes important.

The Henry E. Huntington Library abounds with books of the greatest rarity. It has been brought together by the purchase of some twenty or more notable libraries *en bloc* and of selections from auction sales both in England and in this country for the past fifteen or twenty years. It is a well known fact that during this time more books of excessive rarity have come into the market than during any similar period in the entire history of bookselling. When we realize that booksellers and private owners are constantly submitting their choicest books to Mr. Huntington for his consideration, some idea of the treasures brought to his attention and secured by him may be gained.

From the first, Mr. Huntington has directed his efforts to acquiring books of English literature and those dealing with American history. While remarkably strong in each of these fields, the chief strength of the library lies in early English literature, particularly in the period prior to 1641, of which it now possesses nearly 8,000 volumes. In the particular field of early English poetry and drama, it is excelled, if at all, only by the libraries of the British Museum and those of the Universities at Oxford and Cambridge. Later periods are also surprisingly well represented.

The methods of authors, printers, publishers, and binders in Elizabethan times differed so materially from those in practice at the present day, that copies of the same impression often contain important differences. Many of these found their way into books, when, as often happened, the author was present as his work was being printed, and he caused the press to be stopped in order that he might make such corrections or additions as he considered important.

Now it is evident that in cataloguing works of this period, greater attention to details is called for than in libraries of a more general character. Especial care is, therefore, given in the Huntington Library to the examination and description of the various parts that compose a printed volume. As a heading of the

author's card his name is given, together with the dates of his birth and death. A short title is followed by place, printer and publisher, date, size, and edition. This done, the volume is critically examined leaf by leaf in order to see if it is complete. If two copies are at hand they are carefully compared to see if by any chance they contain differences. This information is entered in detail under the heading, "Collation by Signatures," and consists of a list of the signature-marks or sheets, with the number of leaves in each, followed by the total number of leaves. If errors or irregularities in signature-marks occur these are here set forth in detail.

The physical make-up of the book having been disposed of, attention is next directed to its contents. This information follows the heading, "Collation by Pagination." After this caption, a minute description is given of the contents of each leaf or portion of the volume, particular attention being paid to the preliminary leaves, those preceding the text or body of the work, and those at the end, not omitting to record any blank leaves that may be necessary to complete the first and last sheets. Too much emphasis cannot be given to making this record as detailed and exact as possible, as these preliminary and end leaves are the ones most liable to be lacking. As leaves presumably blank often contain printed matter no pains are spared to ascertain their actual condition.

The printed matter found in each portion of the book is set out with great particularity, title-pages, captions, and other matter being underscored, or otherwise marked, so that when printed they can be set up as nearly like the original as the facilities of the printing-office doing the work will permit. As the preliminary leaves of many books contain neither signature-marks nor page-numbers it is always well, whenever it can be done, to compare them with other copies; or, in default of them, with the best descriptions of them to be found in reliable bibliographies.

The purchase of several libraries in their entirety by Mr. Huntington necessarily brought together numerous duplicates, or those supposed to be such, thus giving an opportunity for the comparison of copies such as has seldom, if ever, occurred in any other library. This work has resulted in many surprises, for copies, which at first blush appeared to be duplicates, were often found to contain variations which called for their retention. As several of these libraries were brought together by collectors who were particularly fastidious as to the condition of the books they acquired, the choice between duplicate copies was often difficult. The elimination of duplicates has, therefore, left the Huntington Library the proud possessor of what may be appropriately termed the crown jewels of collectors' copies.

From what has already been said it will be seen that every book presents distinct problems. An attempt to describe all such would result in formulating an entire code for cataloging and describing rare books. I have, therefore, thought best to take an example from our catalogue of English books printed prior to 1641, showing the steps that are taken in cataloguing a book of that period.

Before doing so, however, it may be well to say a word about our general or official catalogue. When a book comes into the library the author entry is first written on a card measuring 7⅞x4⅛ inches (20x12½ centimetres). This contains considerable information not to be found in the catalogues of other libraries, as the following sample shows.

HART, Sir William. (*fl.* 1608.) 1609.

The Examinations, Arraignment & Conuiction of George Sprot, Notary in Ayemouth, Together with his constant and extraordinarie behauior at his death, in Edenborough. Aug. 12, 1608. Written & set forth by Sir William Hart, Knight, L. Iustice of Scotland. Whereby appeareth the treasonable deuice betwixt Iohn late Earle of Gowry and Robert Logane of Restalrig (commonly called Lesterig) plotted by them for the cruell murthering of our most gracious Souereigne.

First Edition—Second Issue with new title-page.

sm.4to. A-H in fours (the last blank and genuine). Title within woodcut ornamental border. Half russia.

London, Printed by Melch. Bradwood, for William Aspley, 1609.
The Huth copy.

At the same time a title-card is written on a standard size card $4\frac{15}{16}$x$2\frac{15}{16}$ inches (12½x 7½ centimeters), as follows:

The Examinations, Arraignment & Conuiction of George Sprot.
See
Hart, Sir William

When a book is to be catalogued, the cataloguer's first duty is to examine every bibliography or catalogue in which it is likely that the book in hand may appear. Whenever he finds the work mentioned he records on a blue card of standard size the place where he found it. Having made an exhaustive search in all sources of information at hand and completed his record he proceeds to catalogue the book with minute particularity, according to a code of rules distinctively our own.

Let us suppose the book to be catalogued is: Sir William Hart's *Examinations, Arraignment & Conviction of George Sprot,* printed in London in 1609. In this case the blue card will read as follows:

Hart, Sir William. (*fl.* 1608.)
The Examinations, Arraignment & Conviction of George Sprot.
First Edition—Second Issue with a new title-page. sm. 4to. 1609.
The Huth copy.
Huth Sale, 3: no. 3503
Huth Cat., 2 (1880), 656
Lowndes, 2:1006[2]
Hazlitt, 1(1876), 203[1] 1st ed., 1st issue
Hazlitt, 2(1882), 269[2]
Karslake, 175
B.M.-1640, 2:776[2]
Sayle, 2:3373

The book is then catalogued as given below, and the cards are carefully revised and filed in a cabinet especially devoted to that purpose. When in the course of time we are ready to complete the bibliographical history of the book, all the cards relating to it are brought together and what we call an editions card is prepared on a form especially ruled and printed for the purpose. Along the top, at the left-hand end is written the author's name and a short title. In the first column are given the dates of the different editions of the work down to and including the year 1709; an arbitrary date chosen because in that year the first critical edition of Shakespeare's plays was brought out by Nicholas Rowe. In the second column are given the names of the printers, stationers, or both, as given on the respective title-pages. Then follows a series of columns at the tops of which are given the abbreviated names of the works consulted, and opposite the date of each edition the volume and page where that particular edition of the work is described, recorded, or noted in some bibliography or other book of reference. In the last column are given the names of the libraries in which copies of each edition are to be found.

As the preparation of editions cards is entrusted to those who have shown marked ability in running down bibliographical, biographical, and critical information, these cards when filled out often contain more references than the cataloguer has given on the small blue cards. When completed the editions card shows at a glance, in condensed form, all, or at least the most important sources available concerning the bibliographical history of each edition to 1709 of the volume in hand. It is, in fact, an epitomized conspectus of the bibliographical history of that book.

The editions card is next taken and the information there set forth is examined, classified, amplified, and arranged, as follows:

(1) Location of other copies.
(2) References to sources of information (the fullest and most exact being preferred).
(3) Provenance, that is, former ownership (when known).
(4) Number of the edition.
(5) A list of all the editions the book has passed through down to the year 1709.
(6) Date when licensed, and to whom, with reference to Arber's *Transcripts of the Stationers' Registers.*
(7) Reprints, especially of the nineteenth century and later.

(8) Miscellaneous bibliographical information, not easily classified as above, followed by critical and biographical matter concerning the author.

When completed the record of this particular book stands as follows:

HART, *Sir* WILLIAM. (*fl.* 1608.) 1609. THE EXAMINATIONS, ARRAIGNMENT & CONVICTION OF GEORGE SPROT. London, *by Melch. Bradwood, for William Aspley, 1609.*

Small quarto. First Edition—Second Issue with a new title-page. Text enclosed in ruled borders, with separate spaces for running head-lines, page-numbers, side-notes, signature-marks, and catchwords.

Collation by Signatures: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, each 4 leaves (the last blank and genuine); total 32 numbered leaves.

Collation by Pagination: [title, within a broad type-ornament border] | The | EXAMINATIONS | *Arraignment & Conuiction* | of *George Sprot,* Notary | *in* Aye-mouth, | *Together with his constant and* | extraordinarie behauior at his | death, in Edenborough, | *Aug.*12. 1608. | Written & set forth by Sir *William Hart,* | Knight, L. Iustice of *Scotland.* | Whereby appeareth the treason- | able deuice betvvixt *Iohn* late Earle of | *Gowry* and *Robert Logane* of Restalrig | (commonly called *Lesterig*) plotted by | them for the cruell murthering | of our most gracious | Souereigne. | *Before which Treatise is prefixed* | also a Preface, written by *G. Abbot* | *Doctour of Diuinitie, and Deane of* | Winchester, *who was present* | *at the sayd* Sprots | *execution.* | [single-rule] | LONDON: | Printed by Melch. Bradwood, | for William Aspley. | 1609. |, recto of [A];— [blank], verso of [A]; — | [conventional head-piece] | A PREFACE | *to the Reader.* | [signed] | *Thine in the Lord,* | George Abbott. | , pp. 1-38; — [text, with heading] | [conventional head-piece] | The | EXAMINATIONS, | ARRAIGNMENT, AND | Conuiction of *George Sprot,* Notary | *in* Aye-mouth: *Together with his* | constant and extraordinarie beha- | uior at his death in *Edenborough,* | August 12. 1608. | Written and set forth by Sir *William Hart* | Knight, L. Iustice of *Scotland.* | . . . | [5 lines] | , pp. 39-60; — | [conventional tail-piece] | p. 60; — [1 blank leaf], [H4].

Condition: Size of leaf, 7x5⅛ inches; 17.9x13 centimetres. Bound in three-quarters russia, lettered lengthwise on back, marbled boards, sprinkled edges; by Meyer.

Other Copies.

British Museum; and University Library, Cambridge.

References.

Sayle, 2(1902), no. 3373; British Museum, *Books to 1640,* 2(1884), 776; Hazlitt, *Collections and Notes; Second Series* (1882), 269; Huth, *Catalogue,* 2(1880), 656; Lowndes, 2(1869), 1006; *Bibliotheca Grenvilliana,* 1(1842), 303.

The Falconer—Huth (3: no. 3503) copy, with ex-libris of each.

The First Edition—Second Issue.

Of the First (and sole) Edition—First Issue (1608), "by Melch. Bradwood, for William Aspley" (Hazlitt, 1:203), there are copies in the British Museum and Bodleian.

The First (and sole) Edition—Second Issue (1609), "by Melch Bradwood, for William Aspley," is that here described.

Licensed to William Aspley, Nov. 10, 1608 (Arber, 3:393).

Reprinted in the *Harleian Miscellany,* 9(1812), 560-579.

"John Ruthven, earl of Gowrie, in 1600, reckoning on the support of the burghs and the kirk, conspired to dethrone James VI. of Scotland, and seize the government; and the king was decoyed into Gowrie's house in Perth, on 5 Aug. 1600. The plot was frustrated, and the earl and his brother Alexander were slain on the spot."—*Harper's Book of Facts,* p. 336.

"One of the rarest tracts dealing with the Conspiracy of the Earl of Gowrie to assassinate James I. It contains a long preface by Dr. George Abbot, who was present at Sprot's execution."—Karslake, *Notes from Sotheby's,* p. 175.

"One noted and dissolute conspirator, Sir Robert Logan of Restalrig, was posthumously convicted of having been privy to the Gowrie conspiracy on the evidence of certain letters produced by a notary, George Sprot, who

swore they had been written by Logan to Gowrie and others. These letters, which are still in existence, were in fact forged by Sprot in imitation of Logan's handwriting; but the researches of Andrew Lang have shown cause for suspecting that the most important of them was either copied by Sprot from a genuine original by Logan, or that it embodied the substance of such a letter. If this be correct, it would appear that the conveyance of the king to Fast Castle, Logan's impregnable fortress on the coast of Berwickshire, was part of the plot; and it supplies, at all events, an additional piece of evidence to prove the genuineness of the Gowrie conspiracy."—*Enc. Brit.*, 11th ed., 12:302.

"George Sprott, conspirator and alleged forger, practised as a notary at Eyemouth before and after 1600. About that year he seems to have made the acquaintance of Robert Logan of Restalrig. Logan died in 1606. Two years later Sprott let fall some incautious expressions to the effect that he had proofs that Logan had conspired with John Ruthven, third earl of Gowrie, to murder James VI while on a visit to Gowrie House in 1600. Sprott was at once arrested on a charge of having concealed this knowledge and of being therefore an abettor of the crime. . . . Sprott was examined nine times by the council, and his depositions (of which the official copies belong to the Earl of Haddington) are self-contradictory. In effect he admitted that he had forged three of the letters to Gowrie, counterfeiting Logan's handwriting; that he had stolen the fourth letter to Gowrie, which was genuinely written by Logan; and that he had written the letter to Bower from Logan's dictation, and then copied it in a forged handwriting. All the five letters have been accepted as genuine by modern historians in ignorance of the existence of Sprott's confessions.

"On 12 Aug. Sprott was tried by a parliamentary committee, was found guilty, not without some hesitation, of complicity in the conspiracy, and was duly executed (cf. also Burton, *History*, 2nd edit. v. 416-20)."—*Dict. Natl. Biog.*, 18:838.

Having just described a second issue of a book which differs from the original edition only in having a new title-page with the date changed from 1608 to 1609, we will now take a case in which the sheets of two volumes, published separately, were used in a collected edition with a new title-page and prefatory matter.

[BRATHWAITE, RICHARD.] (*b.* 1588? *d.* 1673.)

THE SHEPHEARDS TALES. London, [*by Richard Field*] *for Richard Whitaker*, 1621.

Small octavo. First Edition.

Collation by Signatures: 2 leaves without signature-marks (the first blank and genuine); *A*, *B*, *C*, each 8 leaves; total 26 numbered leaves.

Collation by Pagination: [1 blank leaf], first leaf without signature-mark;—[title], | THE | SHEPHEARDS | TALES. | [verses, 2 lines] | [single-rule] | [printer's device — McKerrow, no. 192] | [single-rule] | *LONDON*, | Printed for Richard Whitaker. | 1621. | , recto of second leaf without signature-mark; — [blank], verso of same; — | [conventional head-piece] | TO MY WORTHIE | AND AFFECTIONATE | KINSMAN Richard Hvtton | Esquire, Sonne and Heire to the much honou- | red and sincere dispenser of judgement. | Sir Richard Hvtton Sergeant at | Law, and one of the *Iudges* of the | *Common Pleas*: | [signed] | Rich: Brathvvait. | [2 single-rules] | , recto and verso of A; — [text, with heading] | [conventional head-piece] | THE | SHEPHEARDS | TALES. | , pp. 1-45; — [single-rule], p. 45; — | [conventional head-piece] | A Pastorall Palinod. | [sonnet] | FINIS. | p. [46].

There is no catchword on p. 11.

Condition: Size of leaf, 6¼x4⅛ inches; 15.9x10.5 centimetres. Bound in citron crushed levant morocco. Sides tooled with a semis of small conventional flowers. With doublure, inside borders, marbled end-papers, and gilt edges. For Robert Hoe, by the Club Bindery. In board chemise, inserted in slip-case.

Other Copies.

British Museum copy and the Mitford-Taylour-Park-Utterson-Huth (1:915) copy, present location unknown.

References.

Hoe, *Catalogue*, 5 (1905), 193; Huth, *Cata-*

logue, 1(1880), 199; Lowndes, 1(1869), 257; Hazlitt, *Hand-Book* (1867), 51; Brathwaite, *Barnabee's Journal;* Haslewood, 1 (1820), 253; *ibid.,* 1(1876), 71.

The Hoe (1:485) copy, with ex-libris.

The First Edition.

The First Edition (1621), "[by Richard Field] for Richard Whitaker," is that here described.

This work contains three eclogues.

Brathwaite in a "Pastorall Palinod" at the end, says:

"THese Swains *like dying* Swans *haue sung their last.*

. . . . . [7 lines] . . . . . .

"*But* Heardsmen *are retired from their shade*
Of Myrtle *sprayes and sprigs of* Osyer *made,*
With purpose to reuisit you to morrow,
Where other three *shall giue new life to sorrow:*
Mean time repose, lest when the Swaine *appeares.*
You fall asleepe when you should flow with teares."

The "other three" eclogues appeared the same year (with identically the same title-page) in *Natures Embassie,* followed by "The shepheards holy-day," *"Omphale,"* with a separate title-page, and "A Poem describing the leuity of a woman."

This is the first series of tales issued under the title *The Shepheards Tales* and is probably the rarest of all Brathwaite's early works. A second instalment forms part of the volume called *Natures Embassie,* 1621 (our no. —). *Natures Embassie* was reissued in 1623, apparently with the addition of the sheets of the first series of *Shepheards Tales,* 1621; under the title *Shepherds Tales, containing Satyres, Eclogues, and Odes.* The sheets of the first series and those of the second, together with *Omphale,* from *Natures Embassie* were again reissued in 1626 with a new title-page and introductory matter as *The Shepherds Tales Reuised and Reuiued.* In *Natures Embassie* the present tract is referred to as follows: 'His Pastoralls are here continued with three other Tales; hauing relation to a former part, as yet obscured.' Of the circumstances under which the former part was thus "obscured," we have no knowledge.

The Huth copy is the only other separate known.

[BRATHWAITE, RICHARD.] (*b.* 1588? *d.* 1673.) 1621.

NATURES EMBASSIE. [LONDON, *by Richard Field*] *for Richard Whitaker,* 1621.

Small octavo. First Edition—First issue. Printed with side-notes.

COLLATION BY SIGNATURES: *A,* 4 leaves; B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,K,L,M,N,O,P,Q,R, each 8 leaves; S, 4 leaves; total 136 numbered leaves.

COLLATION BY PAGINATION: [title, within woodcut border representing satyrs dancing to the pipes of Pan], | NATVRES | EMBASSIE: | *OR,* | THE WILDE-MANS | MEASVRES: | *Danced naked by twelve* Satyres, *with* | *sundry others continued in the* | *next Section.* | [verse, 2 lines] | Printed for *Richard Whitaker.* 1621. | , recto of [*A*]; — [blank], verso of [*A*]; — | [conventional head-piece] | TO THE ACCOM- | PLISHED MIRROR OF TRVE | worth, *Sr. T.H.* the elder, knight, pro- | fessed fauorer and furtherer of all free- | borne studies; continuance of | all happinesse. | [signed] | *Yours to dispose* | Richard Brathwayt. | [conventional tail-piece] | , recto of *A* 2 to verso of [*A* 3]; — [table of contents, with heading] | *The distinct* subiect *of euery* Satyre, *contained* | *in either* Section: *with an exact suruey or dis-* | *play of all such* Poems, *as are couched or* | *compiled within this Booke.* | , recto and verso of [*A* 4]; — [text, divided into 12 satires, each preceded by a type-ornament head-piece and the argument, the first with heading] | [type-ornament head-piece] | *The first Argument.* | , pp. 1 - 56; — | [quotation] | Finis Satyrarum. | [note, beginning] | An end of the *Satyres* composed by the foresaid | Author . . . | [4 lines] | , p. 56;— | [type-ornament head-piece] | A CONCLVSIVE | ADMONITION TO THE | READER. | [3 stanzas of 6 lines each] | , p. 57;— | [type-ornament head-piece] | HERE FOLLO- | WETH SOME EPYCEDES | or funerall Elegies, concerning sundry | exquisite Mirrours of true loue. | [text continued with 3 elegies, each preceded

by the argument, the first with heading] | *The Argument.* | , pp. 58 (wrongly numbered 106) - 70; — | AN ELEGIE VPON | THESE ELEGIES. | [6 lines of verse] | [quotation, 2 lines] | , p. 71;— [blank] , p. [72].

II.

[title] , | THE SECOND | SECTION OF | DIVINE AND MORALL | SATYRES: | *With* | AN ADIVNCT VPON THE | PRECEDENT; WHEREBY THE | Argument with the first cause of publishing | these Satyres, be euidently related. | [quotation] | [printer's device—McKerrow, no. 192] | *LONDON,* | Printed for RICHARD WHITAKER. | 1621. | , p. [73]; — [blank,], p. [74]; — | [conventional head-piece] | TO THE WOR- | THIE CHERISHER AND | NOVRISHER OF ALL GENE- | rous studies, *S. W. C.* Knight, | *R. B.* | His affectionate Country-man wisheth the | increase of all honour, health, and | happinesse. | [signed] | Yours in all faithfull Obseruance, *Richard Brathwayte,* | *Musophylus.* |, pp. 75-76; — | Vpon the Dedicatorie. | [4 lines of verse] | , p. 76; — [text, divided into 13 satires, each preceded by a type-ornament head-piece and the argument, the first with heading] | [type-ornament head-piece] | *The Argument.* | *Of* Elpenor *an Epicure* . . . | [2 lines] | , pp. 77 - 148; — | [type-ornament head-piece] | Three other Satyres composed by the same Author, treating of these | three distinct subjects. | 1. *Tyrannie* . . . | 2. *Securitie* . . . | 3. *Reuenge* . . . | [1 line] | , pp. 148 - 164; — | [type-ornament-head piece] | The Statue of *Agathocles.* | *The Argument.* | , p. 165;— | THE EMBLEME. | , pp. 166-168;— [3 satires, the first with heading] | [type-ornament head-piece] | A short Satyre of a corrupt | Lawyer. | THE XIIII. SATYRE. | , pp. 168 - 173; — [type-ornament head-piece] | An Admonition to the Reader vpon | the precedent Satyres. | [signed] | Thine if thine owne, Musophilus. | [quotation] | pp. 173-172 (repeated).

III.

[title], | THE SHEPHEARDS | TALES. | [verse, 2 lines] | [single-rule] | [printer's device — McKerrow, no. 192] | [single-rule] | *LONDON,* | Printed for Richard Whitaker. | 1621. | , p. [173] (repeated); — [blank], p. [174]; — | [conventional head-piece] | HIS PASTORALLS | ARE HERE CONTINVED | WITH THREE OTHER TALES; | hauing relation to a former part, as yet obscured; and deuided into certaine Pastorall | Eglogues, shadowing much delight | vnder a rurall subiect. | [text divided into 3 eclogues, each preceded by 2 arguments, the first with heading], | *The Argument.* | , pp. 175 - 209;— | [type-ornament head-piece] | The shepheards holy-day, reduced | in apt measures to Hobbinalls | Galliard, or Iohn to the | May-pole. |, pp. 209-213; — | FINIS. | , p. 213; — [blank], p. [214].

IV.

[title], | OMPHALE, | *OR,* | THE INCONSTANT | SHEPHEARDESSE. | [single-rule] | [quotation] | [single-rule] | [printer's device — McKerrow, no. 210 (β)] | [single-rule] | *LONDON,* | Printed for RICHARD | WHITAKER. | 1621. | , p. [215]; — | [type-ornament head-piece] | To . . . | [2 lines] | *The accomplished Lady* P. W. *wife to the* | Nobly-descended S. T. W. Knight *and daughter to the much* | honoured, S. R. C. | [2 lines] | [type-ornament tail-piece] | , p. [216];—[text, with heading] | [type-ornament head-piece] | OMPHALE, | *or,* | THE INCONSTANT | SHEPHEARDESS. | , pp. 217-234 (wrongly numbered 232);— | FINIS. | , p. 234; — | [type-ornament head-piece] | A Poem describing the leuitie of a | *woman* . . . | [2 lines] | , pp. 235 (wrongly numbered 234) - 236; — | FINIS. | [single-rule] | , p. 236.

V.

[title], | HIS ODES | *or,* | PHILOMELS | TEARES. | [verse, 6 lines] | [printer's device — McKerrow, 210 (β)] | *LONDON,* | Printed for Richard Whitaker. | 1621. | , p. [237]; — [blank], p. [238]; — | [conventional head-piece] | TO THE GENEROVS, | INGENIOVS, AND IVDICIOVS | PHILALETHIST, *Thomas Ogle* Esquire: the | *succeeding issue of his diuinest wishes.* | [verse, signed] | R. B. | p. 239 (wrongly numbered 237); — [blank], p. [240]; — | [type-ornament head-piece] | THE | TRAVELLOVR, | DI-

LATING VPON THE | sundrie changes of humane affaires, | *most fluctuant when appearing* | most constant. | , [text, divided into 7 odes, the first with heading], *AN ODE.* | , pp. 241 (wrongly numbered 245) - 255; — | | FINIS. | , p. 255; — [conventional head-piece] | To my knowing and wor- | *thie esteemed friend* AVGV- | STINE VINCENT, all meri- | *ting content.* | , p. 256; — [text continued, with 7 odes, the first with heading] | [type-ornament head-piece] | BRITTANS BLISSE. | , pp. 257-263; | FINIS. | , p. 263; — | [type-ornament head-piece] | [verse, 4 lines] | [single-rule] | Faults are as obuious to bookes in Presse, as mis- | construction after . . . | [4 lines] | [single-rule] | *Errata.* | [6 lines] | [type-ornament tail-piece] | , p. [264].

The catchword on p. 2 is "as" instead of "high"; on p. 160, "aimes" instead of "seconded"; and there is no catchword on p. 178. Page 9 is wrongly numbered 10; 50-51 are 98-99; 54-55 are 102-103; 58-59 are 106-107; 62 is 100; 63 is 111; [72], [74], [174], [214], [238], [240], are blank and unnumbered; [73], [173] (repeated), [177], [215]-[216], [237], and [264] are unnumbered; 79-80 are repeated; 95-96 are omitted; 172-[173] are repeated; 191-192 are omitted; 234 is 232; 235 is 234; 239 is 237; and 241-243 are 245-247.

CONDITION: Size of leaf, 6¼ x 4⅛ inches; 15.8 x 10.3 centimetres. Bound in crimson crushed levant morocco, gilt; sides tooled with two frames of three-line fillets, the inner with fleurons at the corners; with inside borders, marbled end-papers, and gilt edges. By Lortic Frères.

Other Copies.

British Museum; Bodleian; and W. A. White.

References.

Grolier Club, *Wither to Prior,* 1(1905), 58; Hoe, *Catalogue, Books before 1700,* 1 (1903), 113; British Museum, *Books to 1640,* 1(1884), 262; Lowndes, 1(1869), 257; Hazlitt, *Hand-Book* (1867), 51; Corser, *Collectanea,* pt. 2(1861),363; Hazlewood, *Introduction,* 1(1820),259; *ibid,* 1(1876), 75, 81.

The Hoe copy, with ex-libris.

The First Edition—First Issue.

The First Edition—First Issue (1621), "for Richard Whitaker," is that here described.

Of the First Edition—Second Issue (1623), "for Richard Whitakers," with title changed to *Shepherds Tales, Containing Satyres, Eclogues and Odes,* there is a copy in the British Museum. Hazlitt (*H. - B.,* 51) says: this is "the preceding article [i.e. *Natures Embassie*] with a reprinted title, and the early pages reset." From the description of the British Museum copy in its General Catalogue this is shown to include also the sheets of the first appearance of the first series, *The Shepheards Tales,* 1621 (our no. —). This is apparently the copy recorded in the *Bibliotheca Anglo-Poctica,* no. 44.

The Shepherds Tales; 1621 (our no. —) is an independent publication and contains nothing under that title in *Natures Embassie* of the same date. It appears to be alluded to in the caption on page 175 as follows: "His Pastoralls are here continued with three other Tales; having relation to a former part, as yet obscured. . . ."

The *Odes; or Philomel's Tears* was edited and reprinted by Sir Egerton Brydges at the Lee Priory Press, Kent, in 1815. The Hoe copy, one of 80 impressions, is in the present collection.

"The Odes were selected by Sir Egerton Brydges in 1815, as a specimen of the genius of our author, and as proving 'him not to have been without merit, either for fancy, sentiment, or expression.' The reprint was in a small octavo, and formed one of the limited series of works, so tastefully embellished, that issued from the private press at Lee Priory."

This is the most interesting of Brathwaite's early works.

BRATHWAITE, RICHARD. (*b.* 1588? *d.* 1673.)

THE SHEPHERDS TALES REVISED AND REVIVED. LONDON, *for Robert Bostocke,* 1626.

Small octavo. First Collected Edition. Printed with running head lines in italic, and with occasional side-notes.

COLLATION BY SIGNATURES: A, 4 leaves; A (repeated), 8 leaves (the first cancelled);

B, *C*, N, *O*, *P*, *Q*, each 8 leaves (the last 2 cancelled); total 57 numbered leaves. Leaves [A 2] and [P 4] have no signature-marks.

COLLATION BY PAGINATION: [title], | THE | Shepherds Tales | *Reuised and Reuiued,* | By *R. B.* Esquire. | [single-rule] | [verse, 3 lines] | [single-rule] | [printer's device — McKerrow, 392] | LONDON, | ¶ Printed for *Robert Bostocke* at the | Kings head in *Pauls* Church-yard. | 1626. | , recto of [A]; — [blank], verso of [A];—| [conventional head-piece] | TO HIS TRVLY | *knowing and conceiuing friend* | M. RICHARD LOVTHER; | all select content. | [verse, signed] | Melophilus. | [type-ornament tail-piece] | , recto of [A2]; —[blank], verso of [A2];— [conventional head-piece] | THE PRELVDE | To his | *Shepheards Tales.* | , recto of A 3 to recto of [A 4];— [type-ornament head-piece] | ILLVSTRATIONS | vpon the Prelude to his | Shepheards Tales. | [29 lines] | Finis. | , verso of [A 4]; — [the text, pp. 1-46, is identical with the corresponding pages of the *Shepheards Tales.* 1621. This is followed by pp. 175-236 which are identical with the corresponding pages of the *Natures Embassie.* 1621.]

Condition: Size of leaf, 6½ x 4 inches; 16.5 x 10.3 centimetres. In the original limp vellum binding, gilt; sides tooled with two frames of single-line fillets, and a center ornament with the initials P and C on either side. Leaf [*C6*] slightly mutilated, with loss of catchword.

Other Copies.

Probably Unique. We are unable to trace any other copy of this issue.

References.

Book Prices Current, 18(1904), no. 5851.

The First Collected Edition (1626), "for Robert Bostocke," is that here described.

This appears to be the Second Issue of the first three Eclogues and the Third Issue of the last three.

The four preliminary leaves of this work here appear for the first time. Leaves A2 - [C8] (pp. 1-[46]) are the same as the sheets of the 1621 edition of the first three Eclogues (1-3), our no.—. Leaves N-Q6 (pp. 175-236), are also the same sheets as those that appeared in *Natures Embassie* containing three Eclogues (4-6), a poem, "The Shepheards holy-day," "Omphale" with a separate title-page, and "A Poem describing the leuity of a woman."

This is the First Complete Separate Edition of this work. It consists of the First Edition of *The Shepheards' Tales,* 1621, and the continuation of the same work as it appeared in Brathwaite's *Nature's Embassie,* 1621, page 175 to 236; with a new title-page, as set out above, and three leaves of preliminary matter.

These samples of Brathwaite's works have been selected for presentation here because they illustrate the practice of the publishers of that period in making use in later works of sheets that had already appeared in earlier ones. It can readily be seen that such methods would pass unobserved except for a critical examination, as here, of the different works leaf by leaf. The collation by pagination of *Natures Embassie,* given above owes its length to the fact that the volume contains four secondary title-pages.

Corser, in his *Collectanea Anglo-Poetica,* Part 2(1861), devotes 120 pages to 45 works by this author. Brathwaite wrote both prose and poetry and his works were highly commended in his day, some of them appearing in several editions. Since that time they have fallen into neglect and are now principally prized by collectors of old English Poetry. The work here described is one of his best known productions. Corser devotes considerable length to it and gives several quotations from it.

Such are the methods of cataloguing rare books in the Huntington Library. With the exhaustive bibliographical and critical information given of our own copies as well as of others, the scholar or student who comes to it to do research work will not only find our own copies available, but will be informed where to go to find copies of every other edition known to us down to the year 1709. In no other library in the world, with which we are acquainted, is such a complete and exhaustive mass of information to be found in its card catalogue. When printed, it is safe to say, it will supersede all other bibliographical aids in the ground it covers.